An Arkanesw Romance Which Had Very Satisfactory Termination. "Nathan, you are married, I under stand," said the Governor of Arkansaw. addressing a hillside constituent.
"Yes, sir, captured the best-looking
girl in the whole community. Old

Lige Peterson's daughter, Bose. You

knowed her, I reckon."

"Yes, but I thought that she was engaged to 84m Parker."

"She was, but I got ahead of him.
Tell you how it was. She loved Sam powerful, for he is the best circuit rider we have ever had. I loved Rose. and was might ly downcast, for I thought that wa'nt no use in buckin' agin him. Well, the day for the marriage was sot, and a passul of us come to town to see the weddin', for Rose 'lowed that she wanted to be married in town, and then take the cars for home, thereby gittin' a ten-mile bridal tower. When we got to town, lo and behold, there was a circus. with mo' horses than a strong man could shake a pole at. Rose was mighty keen to go to the show, but Sam says, says he. 'Rose, you know it's agin my religion, an' therefo' we can't go. Stay here till I go an' gis the license.' Rose's under jaw drapped. When Sam was gone I says, says I: 'Rose, wouldn't you like to go to that show?'

Yes, but Sam won't take me.' "'That's bad, Rose, fur they've got world of hosses.'

world of hosses."

"Then she tuned up and began to cry. 'Rose.' says I, "if you marry Sam you kan't go to the show; that's certain. but if you marry me. I'll take you.' She studied awhile, and says, says she: 'An' let me stay to the concert after the big

" 'An' let me look at the monkeys all want to?"
"Tibby sho".
"'An' won't pull an' heal me aroun'
when I gat intere-ted?"
"'No, sw'ar I won't."

"'An' when the sho's over will you let me look at the monkeys again?"

"Nath,' said she, puttin' her hand mighty lovia'ly on my arm, 'I'm yourn.'
Then I jumped up, popped my heels
together, an' in less'n a half hour we was dan married an' a-lockin' at the moskeys. That's the way I won that jewel, Governor."—Arkansaw Traveler.

A VOLCANIC WAVE.

Reminiscences of the Devastation Wrought by the Great Kraketes Eruption.

The Krakatoa eruption which, two cars ago, devastated a large part of the island of Java, was aided in its deadly work by a volcanio wave one hundred and twenty feet high. Incredible as seems this stupendous as-sertion, it is supported by a reasonable inference from two or three facts.

At the Marak stone quarries there is a hill one hundred feet high, overlooka hill one hundred feet high, overlooking the sea, on which the resident engineer had erected a large brick house. This massive building was razed to the ground by the volcanic wave. It washed away the walls as neatly as if they had been sliced off with a knife, leaving nothing but the marble floors, which rested on the strong foundations. The English chaplain at Bataira, who explored the devastated district, met a Javanese laborar, one of the survivors

Javanese laborer, one of the survivors of the deluge. On the fatal day, as he was working in a rice-field, a long way from the sea-coast, he heard a noise. Looking around, he saw "a great black thing a long way off coming towards

"It was very high." he said. "and we soon saw that it was water. Trees and houses were washed away as it came along. Not far off was steep, sloping ground. We ran towards it, and tried to climb up out of the way of the water. It was too quick for most of them. Many were drowned almost at my side. I managed to get a long way up. The water came very near me. I looked back and saw the wave wash the people down, as they tried to scramble out of its way. There was a general rush to climb up in one par-ticular place. This caused a great block. Many got wedged together and could not move. Then they struggled and fought, screaming and crying. Those below tried to make those above them move on by biting their heels. For a few minutes there was a great struggle, then all was over. One after another they were all washed down by the rushing waters. Some of those washed down dragged others with them. Many were high enough up to have escaped, if they had not been dragged down by the death-grip of their companions."

r they had not been dragged down by the death-grip of their companions."

Fifty thousand souls perished, and vessels passed through, in the streets of Loenda, hundreds of dead bodies.— Youth's Companion.

A German Sewing-Machine.

A remarkable step in advance in simolifying the sowing machine has been made by a German gentleman, and the practical nature of the invention was recently demonstrated. The new machine has not a wheel in it, and may be described as the working parts of a good sewing-machine deprived of all extraneous details, and condensed within the smallest possible compass. It measures only eight inches high by about two inches wide and one inch deep. It is fitted at the foot with a screw clamp, by which it can be tixed to the edge of a table and fairly worked by a child. The working motion consists of a vertical plunger pressed downward by the finger from the top, the plunger being returned into position for the next push by a spring. It makes a perfect lock-stitch, and will sew all kinds of fabrics, fine or coarse, within certain reasonable limits. Beyond its efficiency it possesses an advantage which appeals to all—namely, that of economy in price. So small is its coat that it can be purchased for about live dollars.—Londen Times. hine has not a wheel in it, and may

A STEERAGE TRIP.

of two Young Men on Board "The rates for first-class passage to Europe and back have fallen so low that I would forego the pleasure of crossing in the stearage again," said a friend to a reporter.

"Did you come as steerage passed

ger?" asked the reporter.
"Yes, I was hard up last summer, and I had to either try the steerage or swim. My friend Jim. H. was with me, and we are not likely to forget our experience.
"We boarded the ship at Havre with

"We boarded the ship at Havre with a fine crowd of Italians, French, Germans, Swiss and representatives of every other nation under the sun. Our bedroom was below decks, 50x20 feet in size, containing some 200 bunks in double tiers, one above the other, and separated bunk from bunk by a slat. A few hours after leaving port, when we began to think of our supper and to wonder what the bill of face might be, a bell was heard. We rushed down the gangway in good spirits, but no the gangway in good spirits, but no signs of the feast were visible. A bare plne table was in the center of our bunk-room. Twenty-four of us sur-rounded it. The remaining 275 sat perched upon the bunks like hungry vultures. The steward now showed himself, with bell in hand, and invited us to be seated. We finally learned we would have to divide into squads according to the location of our bunks. To a squad was given two tickets—one for wine and codes, the other for meat soup—each ticket bearing the number of persons in the party. We were also allowed two pans, one deep and the other shallow, and with these two of us were told to get from the kitchen rations for the squad. Jimand I failed to grab a tin cup. Iron fork and spoon when we had a chance, and, as these articles were scarce, were compelled to eat with our pocket-knives and from a saucepan in common with a fat Ger-man until we hooked those luxuries

from our neighbors.

"The delogates sent to the kitchen for our first meal, after waiting for an hour, were sent away rejoicing with a stew composed of odds and ends of meats and vegetables, immersed in a thick, brown, uninviting gravy. You can imagine that the menu was not very appetizing to a delicate stounch. I really envied the two comely girls at our table, for the first mate took such afancy to them that not only their their lodging places, but their food, was very much improved. For the next few days we were too sick to use what we got. After that Jim and I lost considerable flosh, until a couple of English rascals taught us to help ourselves to the cook's or baker's supplies, when the cook's or baker's supplies, when we formed quite a successful confederacy. A way of loafing around the kitchen resulted in numerous gains of boiled potatoes. A large leg of mutton was one day's booty, a couple of broiled lamb chops and mashed potatoes were another's. Of course it was necessary another's. Of course it was necessary to make some very quick and stealthy grabs. The pastry cook once lost three large round cakes at three separate raids within half an hour. The last two days were good for this sport, as the pastry cook was then some distance from his room busy stirring ice cream. Just opposite this pastry room was the bread cook's room, at the window of which that official usually stood. In order to divert his attention from the real game, the rape of the cake opposite, Jim at one time pretouded to grab some bread while another of our band carried off the prize we were after. So much running around after food, and only getting half enough then, made us somewhat weak, and we were glad to lie down.upon any convenient spot, regardless of the dirt of the dock.

"For six nights of our voyage I slept

"For six nights of our voyage I slept on deck, as I objected to a bed already filled with life.—N. Y. Star.

UTILIZING NIAGARA. to Who Propose to Dies

For years the study of many engineers has been to utilize the unlimited water power afforded by the Nisgara river in the most practical and cheapest manner. This immense power has never been used except to a very small extent. A Company of capital-ists and experienced men has been organized and incorporated as the Niagara River Hydraulic Tunnel and Sewer Company, whose base of opera-ions is to be at the village of Niagara

Falls.

Their object is to develop the water-power of the greatriver at an estimated expense of \$3,000,000. The main point of the scheme is to construct a tunnel from the water level below the falls, two hundred feet below the high bank of the river, extending through the rock to the upper Niagara river to a point about a mile above the fall, where a head of one hundred and twenty feet is attained. The tunnel thence is to extend parallel with the shore of the river one and one-half miles at an average depth of one hunmiles at an average depth of one hun-dred feet below the surface of the earth and at a distance of about one hundred

and at a distance of about one hundred feet from the navigable waters of the river, with which it is connected by means of coduits or lateral tunnels.

Since the incorporation of the company, March 31st last, sufficient land along the river has been secured, surveyed and apportioned into mill sites fronting on the river, and on the line of the proposed tunnel, with ample streets and dockage affording facilities for approach by rail and water to secommodate 230 mills of 500 horse each, or 119,000 horse-power in all, which is the engineers' estimate of the capacity of the proposed tunnel. Some idea of the effect of this tunnel may be had from the fact that it will develop a power largely in excess of the combined power in use at Holyoke, Lowell, Minneapolis, Cohoes, Lewiston and Lawrence; and it will not cost more than one-teffth of the outlay for

They Had All Been There.

He was walking to and fro in the depot, as waiting passongers will, and his face wore an expression of peace and contentment. All of a sudden a wave of anxiety and fear swept over it, and he began searching his pockets. His anxiety was so marked that several men papproached him, and as he continued to turn his pockets wrong-side out one of the group inquired: "Have yen lest your wallet?"

"Wallet? No! I—I changed my coat in hour ago, and I left a letter in the ocket, and—and—"

"And by this time your wife has got words and borus and in the lime your wife has got words and borus and in the coket, and—and—"

"Years"

"Wallet? No! I—I changed my coat in hour ago, and I left a letter in the ocket, and—and—"

"And by this time your wife has got words and in the coket, and—and—"

"Years"

"Years"

"Years"

"Wallet? No! I—I changed my coat in hour ago, and I left a letter in the ocket, and—and—"

"Yand by this time your wife has got hours and in the coket, and—and—"

"Yand by this time your wife has got hours and in the coket, and—and—"

"Years"

" Prof. Baird says there is nothing to prevent a sish from living indefinitely, as it has no period of maturity, but grows with each year. He is authority, likewise, for saying that carp have attained an age of two hundred years. He also says that within fifty years a pike was living in Russia whose age, according to tradition, dated back to the fifteenth century. The Russian Minister says that in the Royal Aquerium in St. Petersburg there are fish to-day that have been known by the records to have been there one hundred and forty years. Some of them are, he says, over five times as large as when they were captured, while others have not grown an inch is length.

THE NEWPORT GIRL.

A Compound of Energy, Boouty and Grace

The girl seats herself comfortably in the hammock, and, swinging gently to and fro the while, proceeds to give us the latest news and the social surmises of the day. She keeps us all amused for half an hour, and then, pleading an engagement to play tennis, drives away in her smart mail phaeton, smiling farewell from beneath her astonishing hat, whose shape and size surpass any effort in modern millinery that I have ever met. We saw her at the beach this morning. She stayed in the water fully half an hour and most of that time she was swimming a race with my dude, who had set aside his prejudices against surf bathing for the nonce in order to accept her challenge to swim a race. She has told us that she rode nine miles before eight o'clock to-day, and that she plays a tennis match this afternoon, goes to a dinner to-night, and a little dance afterward. She is nineteen years old, and is possessed of a strong, straight figure, well developed and muscular, but gracoful in every curve and movement; a comely enough face, with large eyes, too heavy features, a clear tanned skin and small white teeth. She loeks men in the eyes squarely, a little too hardily perhaps, and can handle a catboat and a crochet needle with equal skill.

She tells you frankly that she has no drives away in her smart mail phac-

handle a catboat and a crochet needle with equal skill.

She tells you frankly that she has no accomplishments, and it is easy to see that when she talks on any subjects save those of people, horses, dogs or tennis, she has got up her conversation out of the Century, that salvation of dull male diners out and bright women who have no time to read books. She is as strong as a young Amazon, and who have no time to read books. She is as strong as a young Amizon, and comes of a race of women who have always ruled in their social circle. Her mother and grandmother were great belies before her. They are both here, and one sometimes meets the three driving together. The two elder women, each of whom married at eighteen, have the air of command that a woman who has ruled by her birthright of beauty never quite loses, but it is a gentle and gracious imperiousness that one reads in their delicate faces, wonderfully alike in their setting of iron-gray and silver-white hair.

faces, wonderfully alike in their setting of iron-gray and silver-white hair.

Will this scion of the rising generation, with her athletics and her knowledge of horses, her robust health and her splendid appetite, carry on the traditions of her house? A year will show. She is "very different," and in her physique shows a great advance over the delicate mother and more fragile bonne maman, intellectually and spiritually. I tear there is a distinct spiritually. I tear there is a distinct retrogression; and this is, I take it, quite in accordance with Darwinian science.—Boston Transcript.

FARM LABORERS.

Why They Should Be Provided With Homes by Their Employers. Every good farmer furnishes some

sort of shelter for his domestic animals, but there are very few who think of furnishing a house or houses for farm help to live in. The dependence is mainly on hiring single men, for six or eight months in the year, who are turned adrift at the expiration of their time to find whatever they may to do, or to remain in idleness the balance of the year. If there is any married help in the neighborhood, his fam'ly is stowed away in some old rickety, tumble-down building that nobody else will live in, and his family would not live in except by compulsion, because nothing better is to be had. This is not right. If a farmer is able to hire help, to any con-siderable extent, he is able to furnish the family or families of such help comfortable houses to live in, attractive homes which will attach them to the farm, and make him reliable help at all seasons of the year. With such sees for them to live in. a much better class of help can be secured than can be picked up by chance, and than is likely to drift out into the country and occupy the forsaken old rookeries for an abode. A little garden patch in addition will cost but little, and the pasturing of a cow for the family would not be seriously felt. By looking around and selecting an intelligent, tidy and industrious family, with anther both hours and give gent, tidy and industrious family, with perhaps both boys and girls coming up, help on the farm and help in the house, that is efficient and can be depended on, can be secured regularly and for all emergencies. If the farmer shows an interest in the welfare of the family, and has made a good selection, he will have in its members neighbors and friends who, when in his employ, will understand his way of working, and will look after his interests with semething like a personal solicitude. something like a personal solicitude.

National Live-Slock Journal.

THE FIRST RAZOR.

A Short History of Shaving from the Days of Genesis to the Present Time. The earliest reference to shaving is ound in Genesis xii., 14, where we read that Joseph, on being summoned before the King, shaved himself. There are several directions as to shav-

ing in Leviticus, and the practice is al-luded to in many other parts of Scripture. Egypt is the only country mentioned in the Bible where shaving was practiced. In all other countries such an act would have been ignominious. Herodotus mentions that the Egyptians allowed their beards to grow when in mourning. So particular were they as to shaving at other times that to have neglected it was a subject of reproach and ridicule, and whenever they intended to convey the idea of a man of low condition and slovenly habits the artists represented him with a beard. Unlike the Bomans of a later age, the Egyptians did not confine the privilege of shaving to free citizens, but obliged their slaves to shave both beard and head. The priests also shaved the head. Shaving the head became customary among the Romans about 300 s. c. According to Pilny, Scipio Africanus was the first Roman who shaved daily. In France the custom of shaving arose when Louis XIII. came to the throne young and beardless. The Anglo Saxons wors their beards until, at the conquest, they were compelled to follow tioned in the Bible where shaving was one wore their beards until, at the conquest, they were compelled to follow the example of the Normans who shaved. From the time of Edward III. to Charles I, beards were universally worn. In Charles II.'s reign the mustache and whiskers only were worn, and soon after this the practice of shaving became general throughout Europe. The revival of the custom of wearing the beard dates from the time of the Crimea, 1854-55.—Bridgeport Farmer.

—An ordinance forbidding boys under signates on the effects was recently passed by the city council of Los Angeles, Cal.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—Salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion.—N. I. Telegram.
—Rub your griddle with tine salt before you grease it, and your cakes will not stick.

-Widows Caker One cup flour, two cups meal, half cup molasses, one teaspoonful saleratus, two cups sour milk, little salt. - Toledo Blode.

—Seds will clean unpainted sinks, tables and floors. Rub sods and soap on all grouse spots; wash with hot water and behold the results.—Cincinmati Times.

-The following are said to be the

The following are said to be the symptoms of hog cholera: Drooping ears, low-hanging head, diarrhea, vomiting, rap d breath and an aversion to light.—Exchange.

Hash, to be good—and it can be good—must not stow and simmer, and simmer and stew, but be heated through as quickly as possible and sent to the table at once.—The Caterer.

To provent the skin discoloring after a bruise, take a little dry starch or arrow-root, merely moiston it with

or arrow-root, merely moisten it with cold water and place it on the injured part. This is best done immediately, so as to prevent the action of the air upon the skin.—Farm and Fireside.

—Never serve potatoes, boiled or baked whole, in a closely-covered dish. They become sodden and clammy. Cover with a folded napkin that allows the steam to escape, or absorbs the

-No farmer's wife ought to be too busy to give an hour or more, occa-sionally, to a few plants and flowers around the house. The place will look more 'home-like' and make a more favorable impression upon observers -Prairie Farmer

-Corn Cakese Grate raw, green corn that is young and tender; to two cup-fuls of grated corn, and two tablespoon-fuls of milk or cream, and three wellfuls of milk or cream, and three well-beaten eggs: salt to taste, and add a tablespoonful of melted butter, and three heaped tablespoonfuls of flour. Drop in spoonfuls on a hot, buttered griddle; brown one side and turn care-fully with a broad griddle-cake shovel or "turner."—Cincinnati Times.

-If pork has ever soured or spoiled in a barrel, it is not safe to use it for pork again no matter how thoroughly it may be cleaned. The cost of a new barrel warranted to preserve the pork is much loss than the value of meat which it will hold. It is true the fault may not originally be in the barrel but rather in the modes of management. but having once spoiled a lot of pork the barrel had better hereafter be left to other uses .- Montreal Wilness.

PRESERVED FRUITS.

An Important and H ghly Supporting an Strongthening Form of Food. That making and selling fruit pre serves of all kinds is to be a great industry in this country is beyond question. Very few have any idea of the traffic in sweet fruits, as well as the common dried ones. England alone imports nearly or quite three million pounds sterling in value of sugared fruits and preserves from the south of Europe, annually, and this country is not behind in proportion to its size. Our common people use far more currants, raisins and preserves than the same class in England.
Well-to-do families in New York and

the West are falling into the habit o keeping a handsome glass or silver dish of confections and sugared or glace fruits on a side table where people ca help themselves to a sweetment "when so disposed." Incessant nibbling at good things is ruinous to health, but when exercise or business have used up the fuel of the system more rapidly than usual, a bonbon may be very profitably

enjoyed.
In all South American houses of the least pretension, the cut glass and fili-basket of "delices" is as much part of the drawing-room order as flower-vases with us, and sweets are eaten with a freedom unknown at the North. Crystalized fruits appear at every meal, as regularly as the castor and salt cellar, and this use of sugared confections undoubtedly has much to do with the bet

Sugar and fruits in hot countries and hot weather support the system as must and fat foods do in cold climates. The French troops in Algiers learn this by experience, and depend on sugared sirups to provent sunstroke and paralysis on hot desert marches. Every oriental traveler of experience knows that sweet dates and honeyed conserves, or grape juice mingled with sugar, as the Turks love it, keep up the strength, and fortify the nerves against prostration by heat better than any phosphate

dicine. Men at work on a Wisconsin harvest field, when the heat is one hundred degrees in the shade for days together, will hardly feel discomfort if kept up by free draughts of the delicious, re-freshing grape-sirup a few farmers' wives know the secret of—the principal thing a northern grape is good for. Our grandfathers know this principle far enough to send huge jugs of "switchel" to the hot hay-field; a drink of vinegar, ginger, molasses and water, which was a substitute for fruit sirup. Barborry sirup is a sovereign pra-scription for consumptives of a scrotu-lous turn, taken by the gill, three or four times a day. Peach preserves with the flavor of the fruit and stones in them can be eaten by persons of poor digestion who could hardly digest comdigestion who could hardly digest com-mon yeast bread, and peach preserve, made as it should be, is far better for the health than the common canned peach, slightly green and rancous from its keeping. Apple-butter and cider apple-sauce are good substitutes for potatoes in working diet, and could be eaten at two of the three meals a day with henefit in season. Preserves are with benefit in season. Preserves are not a mere luscious luxury; they are an important and highly supporting form of tood .- Youth's Companion.

Pleasures of Farm Life

It is a common complaint that the farm and farm life are not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits, or the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the most sane and natural occupation, and ought to find life sweeter, if less highly seasoned, than any other. He alone, strictly speaking, has a home. How can a man take root and live without land? He writes his history upon his field. How many ties and resources he has; his friendships with his cattle, his team, his dog, his trees; the satisfaction in his growing crops, in his improved fields; his intimacy with nature, with bird and beast, and with the quickening elemental forces. Cling to the farm; make much of it; bestow your heart, your brain upon it, so that it shall saver of you and radiate your virtues after your day's work is done—Century Magazine. lons of the town. But the farmer has

The Increase of Idiocy.

was 76,895. In the first-mentioned census the ratio was 636 to each mil-lion, while in the latter it is 1,583, being an increase of more than double in ten years. Going still farther into those shocking facts, we have as a detail 2,122 idiotic deaf-mutes, of whom 60 per cent. are males. There are 1,186 blind idiots, in which the male sex also predominate. In addition to this repulsive array are the vict ms of a three-fold misfortune, and 217 cases are given of idiots who are both mute and blind. The causes of this widespread decay are too evident to require detail, and I only mention the general facts to show the internal danger with which the Nation is threatened.—N. Y. Letter.

Glass Rails for Railways.

Berlin papers copy from the Germania the account of an important discovery in glass manufacture made by Friedrich Siemens, of Dresden. He has succeeded in casting glass in the same way as metal is cast, and obtaining an article corresponding to cast metal. This cast glass is hard, not dearer in production than cast iron, and has the advantage of transparency, so that all flaws can be detected before it is applied to practical use. It will be much less exposed to injury from atmospheric influences than iron. The process of production is not difficult, the chief feature being rapid cooling. The hardness and resisting power of this cast glass are so great that experiments are being just now carried out at the Siemens Glass Foundry at Dresden with the purpose of as-Siemens, of Dresden. He has succeeded dry at Dresden with the purpose of as-certaining whether the material could be employed for rails on railways —N. Y. Pest.

Branks, burns, bruises are promptly heal-ad by St. Jacobs Oli, the conquerer of pain. Tun St. Nicholas tells of a dog that can count. But it can't equal a cat in running up a column.—Texas Siftings.

"BAY, why is every thing

Probably, my dear nervous sister, be-iause you are suffering from some of the lisease peculiar to your sex. You have a "dragging-down" feeling, the back-ache, you are debilitated, you have pains of va-rious kinds. Take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Fav-prite Prescription" and be cured. Price re-tuced to one dollar. By druggists.

Hu-"Miss Elaa, do you play on the plano?" She-"No, sir; I can't play a single note." He-"Elaa, I leve you."-

Gray or sandy beards are colored brown ar black by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers. One bottle of Ayer's Ague Cure will erad-leate malarial poisons from the system.

"DREAM of eggs, sign of money," says the fream-book. Perhaps that is the origin of the term "shell out."—Chicage Mail. RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

The fly is not much of an astronomer, but if there is a cream-jug within his orbit he'll find out all about the milky way.

Piracr's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are perfect preventives of constipation. inclosed in glass bottles, always fresh. By all druggists.

Law's Onden-"Keep off the grass."-THE Frazer Axle Grease is the best in the world. Sold overywhere. Use it.

War is a dog's tail a novelty! It was never seen before.

THE MARKETS.

250 ME 250 M	
CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common\$1 50 62 20 Choice Butchers 850 64 60 HOGS—Common 3 50 64 55 Good Packers 450 64 80 HERP—Good to choice 80 64 86 HERP—Good to choice 80 64 86 FLOUR—Family 825 63 56 GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red 75 63 77 No. 3 red 75 62 77 No. 3 red 76 62 75 Cora No. 2 mixed 41 65 41 Cora No. 2 mixed 65 77 HAY—Timothy No. 1 11 00 612 00 TOBACCO—Medium Leaf 60 67 7 10 Good Leaf 80 64 9 10 PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess 11 90 611 125 Lard—Prime Steam 746 75 BUTTER—Choice Dairy 16 62 20 Ohio Creamery 26 75 BUTTER—Choice Dairy 16 62 20 Ohio Creamery 26 75 POTATOES—Per barrel 125 61 35 NEW YORK	
FLOUR—State and Westers 2 15 @ 2 20 GRAIN—Wheat, No.2 Chicago. No. 2 red 25 GRAIN—State 2 GRAIN—Stat	
PLOUR-Wisconsin winter\$3 90 @ 4 00	

BALTIMORE. FLOUR-Family.
GRAIN-Wheat No. 2.....
Corn-Mixed.
Oats-Mixed
PROVISIONS-Pork-Mess. INDIANAPOLIS. LOUISVILLE.

FLOUR-A No. 1 8 4 00
GHAIN-Wheat-No. 2 red.
Corn-mixed
Oats-mixed
PORK-Mess.
LARD-Steam 8 00 411.00 E S RED STA



The tendency of the race to decay is now one of the most apparent facts which the public is required to meet, and I learn from the report of the Secretary of the Interior that idiocy is increasing with fearful rapidity. The census for 1870, for instance, includes \$4,527 idiots, which is an all-sufficient number even for the whole United States. In 1880, however, the number was 76,895. In the first-mentioned

EVERY man is said to have his price, but the trouble is nobody but himself knows the private mark.—Chicago Tribune.

A Positive Pacrof the Age is the certainty of relief afforded in skin diseases by Glenn's Solphun Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Die, Black or

WANTED-The name of the goldsmith who made the welkin ring. - Texas Siftings.



This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Curve Dyv-spate, Indigention, Weak-mees, Impure Biscod, Halaria, Chille and Fevere, and Ecuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Midney and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Wesses, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, rause headache, or produce constitution—other from medicines do. It emissions and gardines the blood, simulates the appealite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

The genuine has above trade mark and sposed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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